

Feb. 14, 1917

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SOUTHGATE "TRENCHES."
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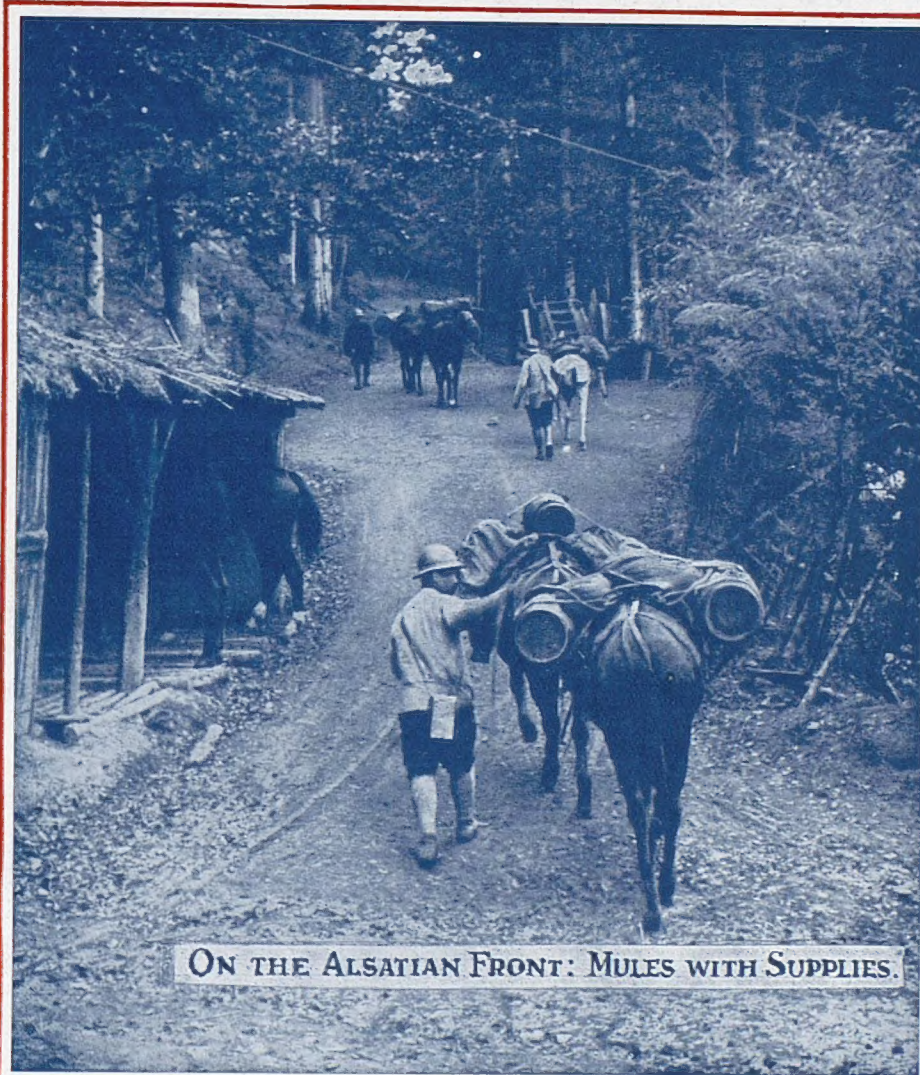
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD.,
Lane, W.C.—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1917.
1916.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS,
NOVEMBER 29, 1916.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

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The Illustrated War News



AFTER VICTORY : CLEANING-UP GERMAN TRENCHES AT ST. PIERRE DIVION.

Official Photograph.

THE GREAT WAR.

By W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

THE East, even if it is the Near East, lives up to its historic reputation of ambiguous uncertainty. It gives us our victories, and then, in a manner as disinterested, gives us our setbacks. Monastir was the happiness of a week-end, yet Craiova follows in the mid-week. Even of its decisive moments it is indecisive, for how far is Monastir going to help us? How much will the fall of Craiova help the enemy? How much, or how little, will each react on each?

The German success that took them down the wide Jiu Valley and to the important junction of Craiova can have very little direct bearing on the fighting north of Monastir, since the forces of the Allies engaged in Macedonia cannot be tapped for direct reinforcement for the Roumanian Allies. On the other hand, it is not very certain that the progress of the Allied line north of Monastir will render any pronounced aid to the Roumanian defence. Monastir, for the moment, was not connected with the German plans. Monastir was not merely the peculiar perquisite of the Bulgarians, but it is obvious that its defence was left almost entirely in Bulgarian hands. They were not peculiarly resolute hands, but it would seem that the Austro-Germans had staked as much as they could accumulate in man-power and gun-power on the

Danube and Transylvanian frontiers, and were not in the least inclined to check their scheme for the benefit of their Balkan Ally. It is not certain yet whether they will depart from that attitude. It is true that German troops were sent by forced marches to the aid of Monastir—only to fulfil what

is always the very regrettable function of being "too late"—and it seems certain that with the aid of these troops the enemy was able to take to earth in the strong defensive ground between Monastir and Prilep. Even so, and from the way the Allies are forcing a way forward, it does appear that with the enemy the attack upon Roumania is the main idea, and that Macedonia will have to look after itself until that big task has been accomplished—if it is ever accomplished.

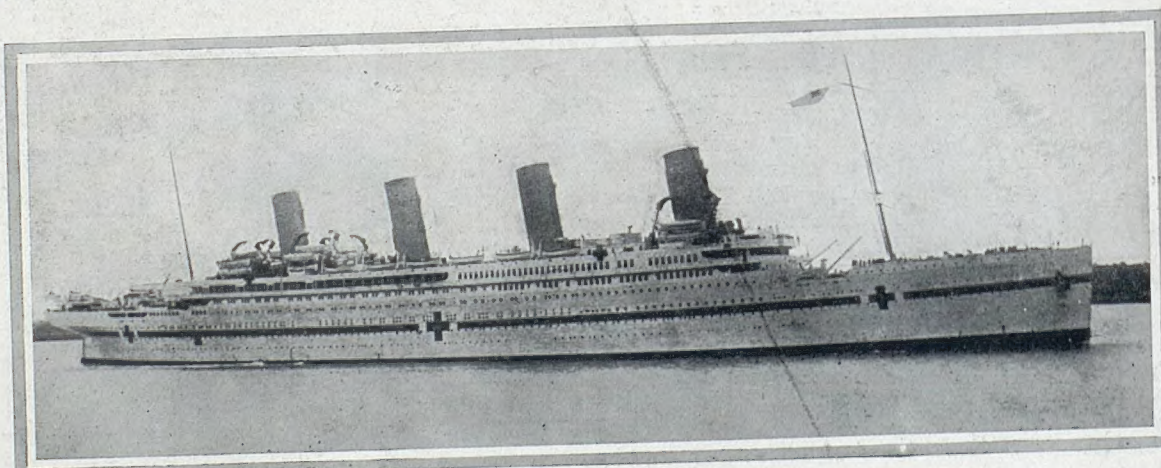
So far, no doubt, the enemy have the positions and the military theories with them; but whether they will continue to be favoured is another matter. To support the enemy defence in the rough country north of Monastir there are, as has been said, some particularly strong positions, those of the Babuna Pass being not among the least. There is also the fact that the resistance,

made easy by the lie of the land before the Allied right—and particularly before those sectors of the Vardar and Struma where the British are



A BARRISTER WELL DISPOSED TO THE ALLIES: CHINA'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER, MR. WU TING FANG.

Wu Ting Fang "ate his terms" at Lincoln's Inn, and was the first Chinaman called to the English Bar. He has been Chinese Minister to Peru, Spain, and the U.S.—[Photograph by C.N.]



AS DELIBERATE A CRIME AS THE ENEMY HAS COMMITTED AT SEA: THE RED-CROSS HOSPITAL SHIP "BRITANNIC" (OUR LARGEST ATLANTIC LINER) AS SHE APPEARED WHEN TORPEDOED.

That there could be no possible mistake as to the character of the "Britannic," the above illustration proves. Nothing could be more obvious to the enemy submarine officers than the white funnels and hull, the wide green stripe, the big red crosses.

Photograph by C.N.

engaged—is forcing the attack a to the Allied left wing, running to the Tchernia—that is, the be concentrated here. And, to culties of movement, winter such that they may gravely movement. On the other ha very certainly pressing north front from Prespa to the Ser



"VALEUR ET DISCIPLINE": M. I. DECORATING C. The ceremony took place at the Jardin Co Algerian and Moroccan no.

Tchernia, and they are pressing as to show that defences, when Bulgarians, cannot be scheduled. Moreover, this pressure is threa strategical as well as a tactical Allied line goes upward it is free a most effective juncture betwe the Italians somewhere north of Lake Prespa, and such a juncture might force the Austrians out of Albania and bring our extended left towards Uskub—it would be a good distance away, yet still the sense of danger to Uskub might be felt. At the same time, the progress of the centre northward to Prilep must make the enemy think uncomfortable thoughts about his main Vardar communications, especially that vital spot in those communications—the railway town of Veles. As Monastir fell, not by fighting but from threat from the Tchernia flank, so the Doiran fronts of the enemy might fall if the V imperilled. If the Doiran line would know well how to make advantage; and, indeed, very might evolve a situation in which

engaged—is forcing the attack almost exclusively on to the Allied left wing, running from Lake Prespa to the Tchernia—that is, the enemy defence can be concentrated here. And, to add to these difficulties of movement, winter conditions here are such that they may gravely hamper effective movement. On the other hand, the Allies are very certainly pressing northward on the whole front from Prespa to the Serbian wing on the

Germanic route to the East would be thrust into the dangerous balance of events.

The situation depends, then, upon developments. If the Allies in Macedonia cannot press strongly forward just now—if, that is, circumstances, including the season, make it necessary to halt, and war is made melancholy by the necessity to halt—then, perhaps, the Germans can continue to leave the defence here to Bulgarian

troops stiffened with but weak forces of Germans. If, on the contrary, the Allies show that they have the means, the tenacity, and the ability to push on in Macedonia, and to press successfully, then, for the sake of all their ambitions in the East—to say nothing of the danger that might come to their rear and flank—the Central Powers are bound to turn their whole attention to this sector of their front. They will have to consider it as of primary importance, and not, as now, of importance secondary to Roumania. Such an action would, of course, relieve

the great strain which Roumania is encountering. Roumania is just now facing the concentrated effort of the enemy, not merely in men, but in heavy guns. In their break through at Tirgu Jiu the Germans adopted those tactics of massed bombardment which they brought into play on the Dunajec and before Verdun, and which the



"VALEUR ET DISCIPLINE": M. DOUMERGUE, THE FRENCH COLONIAL MINISTER, DECORATING MOSLEM SOLDIERS.
The ceremony took place at the Jardin Colonial, Nogent-sur-Marne, before the Moslem Mission of Algerian and Moroccan notables visiting Paris.—[Photograph by Rol.]

Tchernia, and they are pressing in such a manner as to show that defences, when held mainly by Bulgarians, cannot be scheduled as invulnerable. Moreover, this pressure is threatening to have a strategical as well as a tactical menace. As the Allied line goes upward it is freeing the country for a most effective juncture between the Allies and the Italians somewhere north of Lake Prespa, and such a juncture might force the Austrians out of Albania and bring our extended left towards Uskub—it would be a good distance away, yet still the sense of danger to Uskub might be felt. At the same time, the progress of the centre northward to Prilep must make the enemy think uncomfortable thoughts about his main Vardar communications, especially that vital spot in those communications—the railway town of Veles. As Monastir fell, not by fighting but from threat from the Tchernia flank, so the Doiran fronts of the enemy might fall if the Vardar line was imperilled. If the Doiran line went, the British would know well how to make full use of their advantage; and, indeed, very quickly there might evolve a situation in which the whole of the



THE DECORATION OF FRENCH COLONIAL SOLDIERS AT NOGENT-SUR-MARNE: OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES AT THE CEREMONY.

The grey-uniformed officer in front (the third figure from the left) is General Dubail, Military Governor of Paris. Next him, in civilian frock coat, with his hat off, is M. Doumergue, Minister for the Colonies. Next is the Chief of the Moslem Mission.—[Photograph by Rol.]

Allies brought to bear successfully in the Lutsk salient, in Bukovina, and on the Somme. Roumania, weak in heavy guns, has not been able to hold her line, and the attack has been able to force its way to the edge of the Roumanian plain

ITAL SHIP "BRITANNIC"
ED.
oves. Nothing could be more
the big red crosses.

and to capture Craiova. The capture of Craiova, however—though it would be idle to minimise its gravity, or to be blind to its disadvantages—is merely the beginning and not the end of any successful invasion of Roumania. It will not put an end to the exertions of the enemy, it will increase them. Therefore, any call upon the enemy, any demand upon his resources in men and guns, is bound to come at a time when such embarrassment would be fatal to success.

The concentration of the Austro-German attack which gave them Craiova will probably force the Roumanians to yield the whole of Wallachia. Wallachia is a valuable agricultural province, and its loss in this respect cannot be anything but melancholy; but more than this, too, its loss cuts the line to the Orsova bastion head of the frontier, and will let the enemy into the angle of the Danube—a fact that may help both his communications to the Dobrudja, his acts of invasion, as well as depriving Roumania of an important power in defence. At the same time, Wallachia is not the main, nor the richest, tract of Roumania; and the enemy has yet hard fighting before he can achieve even a pronounced victualling victory. The Danube valleys between Craiova and Bucharest are admirably situated for defence, and it seems highly likely that some of the swiftness and ease of the German victory came from the fact that our Ally has held his reserves in hand, so that the defence of these valleys may be successfully undertaken. In the Dobrudja there are signs that the Russians may keep the enemy even more than fully occupied.



TOPPED BY A WEATHERCOCK UNIQUE IN DESIGN: A FRENCH CAMP WELL IN MACEDONIA.

Local sanitation in Macedonia being non-existent, the Allies have to create their camp drinking-water supplies by making their own wells. The weathercock on the French camp well seen above, representing a *poilu* kicking a Boche, may be taken as symbolic of the spirit of General Sarrail's men.

French Official Photograph.

The West has been quiet on the whole, yet the purpose of the new move north and south of the Ancre has been undergoing development. Grandcourt, south of the river, is receiving its full and ominous share of attention, and, though the enemy insists that he pressed us out of the fringes



RALLYING TO THE FLAG AS STAUNCHLY AS EVER: AN AUSTRALIAN DIVISION MARCHING THROUGH MELBOURNE TO ITS TRANSPORTS.

No slackening is apparent in the stream of reinforcements from Australia to the various fronts where Australian troops are fighting.

[Photograph by C.N.]

of this place when we broke in, there can be little doubt that it is now suffering the processes by which Thiepval, Combles, and the rest came to their decline and fall. More than this, we have steadily worked our way on to those heights that hold guard to the south over Miraumont, north of the Ancre. How far the weather is nullifying effectiveness can be gauged not merely by the quietness of our front, but by the reticence in German counter-attack. Apart from a great deal of shelling and some trench raiding, there has been little activity. On the other hand, there has been a great deal of aerial fighting and bombing, in which the Allies have done great things with magnificent initiative.

There are two other large items of war which, though they hold our attention, have little effect on events. One is the death of the Austrian Emperor; the other is the sinking of the hospital-ship *Britannic*. There are some who might think that the death of Francis Joseph should have an effect on the war; it will probably have none—or rather, it may do no more than make the whole war more than ever an exclusively German affair. The sinking of the *Britannic* in the Aegean appears to be an act of pure barbarity, for she was obviously a hospital-ship. But beneath this senseless ugliness might be the idea of removing some of Germany's dangerous rivals in the Transatlantic passenger service? LONDON; NOV. 27, 1916.



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THE MUD OF FLANDERS: BRIT

In the war days of Europe in the "good old mud all over battle-areas, even more than caused armies to go into "Winter Quarters". To carry on active hostilities meant only to The period from October to April was by far a "close time" for fighters, except for sporadic

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LONDON; NOV. 27, 1916.

Winter Campaigning on the Western front.

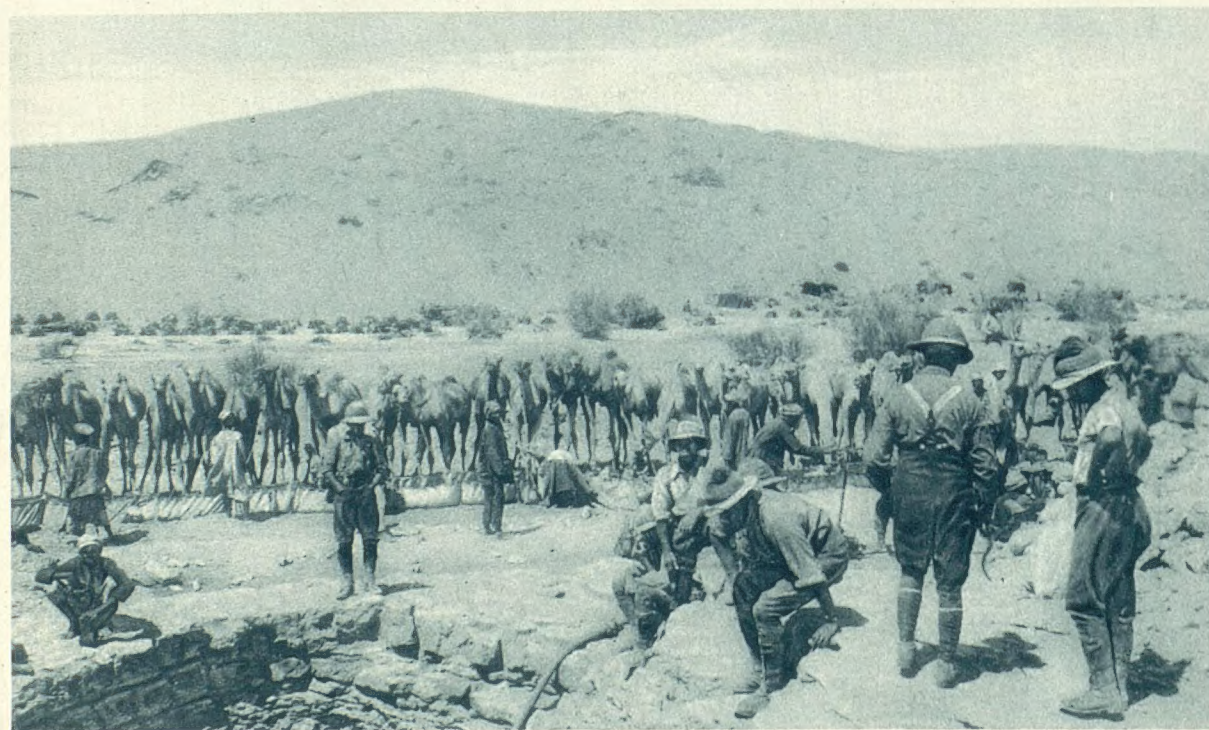


THE MUD OF FLANDERS: BRITISH CAVALRY WADING ALONG A ROAD;—TRANSPORT LOCOMOTION.

In the war days of Europe in the "good old times," it was the mud all over battle-areas, even more than ice or snow, which caused armies to go into "Winter Quarters" regularly every year. To carry on active hostilities meant only to stick in the mud. The period from October to April was by tacit convention made a "close time" for fighters, except for sporadic outpost skirmishing.

What mud on campaign means in the "Low Countries," as our ancestors called the present Western Front districts of Flanders and Belgium, our illustrations show. The upper illustration shows a detachment of British cavalry in the Ancre-Somme district, wading fetlock-deep in the mud. In the lower we see what mud means for Army transport movements.—[French Official Photographs.]

On the Egyptian Sinai-Peninsula front.



WATERING CAMELS: LINED UP BEFORE THEIR WATER-BAGS;—THE WELL-MOUTH AND SUPPLY-HOSE.

Camels on service need regular watering, like other animals used in transport. The day's journey of the Soudanese camel (which is principally used in the Egyptian service) when in the desert is from sixteen to twenty-five miles according to the ground, but it should have water at least on alternate days. Worked without drinking for three days, a camel requires some days to regain its

powers. If "run down" from working longer—up to five or six days, which is the limit—a camel will want weeks, even months, to "pick up." The upper illustration shows camels in the Sinai Peninsula watering at a desert well. The well-mouth is shown in the lower illustration, with the hose through which the water is pumped into the buckets in a row before the camels.

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FRONTIER NOTES: A COLUMN ON

The upper illustration shows a column of camel transport, winding its way along a desert path in the Sinai Peninsula. The lower illustration shows camels are used in Egyptian ambulance service. Because of the camel's awkward gait, the animal can serve as a litter-carrier. In that capacity, in fact,

With the British Army Protecting Egypt.



FRONTIER NOTES: A COLUMN ON A DESERT MARCH;—TWO PATTERNS OF CAMEL "CACOLET" LITTERS.

The upper illustration shows a column of troops, infantry with camel transport, winding its way along a desert track on the Sinai Peninsula. The lower illustration shows one way in which camels are used in Egyptian ambulance service. In spite of the camel's awkward gait, the animal can serve for Red Cross work as a litter-carrier. In that capacity, in fact, camels have proved

valuable auxiliaries in the campaigns on both frontiers of Egypt. Two special designs of camel-litters, constructed for carrying patients on the *cacole* system, one litter at either side of the animal, are employed; after the method illustrated. In the one, more severely wounded casualties, or "lying down" cases, are carried. In the other, "sitting-up" cases are taken.

ND SUPPLY-HOSE.

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The New Emperor and Empress of Austria.

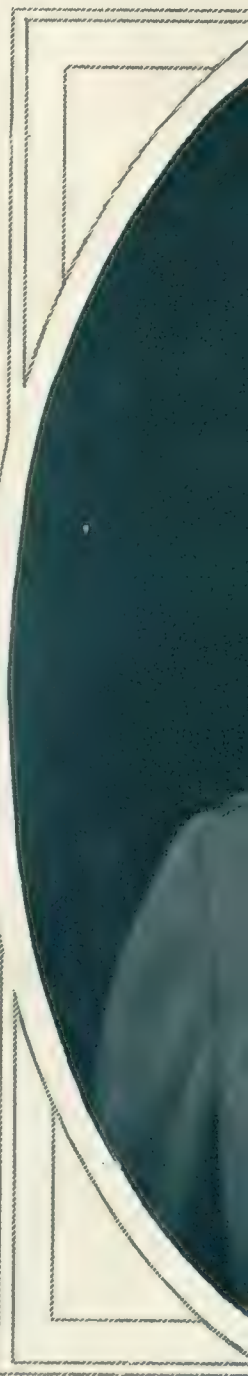


AUSTRIA'S NEW SOVEREIGN: THE EMPEROR CHARLES; AND HIS WIFE, THE EMPRESS ZITA.

The death of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria raised to the throne his heir, the Archduke Carl Franz, whom, it was stated recently, the late Emperor was about to proclaim as ruling "conjointly" with himself, a step that was regarded as tantamount to abdication. The new Emperor, who was born on August 17, 1887, is the son of the late Archduke Otto (second son of the

Emperor Francis Joseph's brother Louis and younger brother of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, assassinated at Serajevo). His mother, the Archduchess Maria Josepha, is a sister of the King of Saxony. He will be known as the Emperor Charles. He married, on October 21, 1911, Princess Zita of Bourbon-Parma, and has two sons and a daughter.—[Photo. supplied by Stanley.]

A Tragic R



LEAVING AUSTRIA UNDER

The aged Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria left the Hofburg Palace in Vienna at 9 p.m. on November 21, 1916, and was thus in his eighty-sixth year. He ascended the throne in 1848 and was thus in his eighty-sixth year in Europe. He ascended the throne on the abdication of his uncle, the Emperor Francis I, who was darkened by many tragedies, in

A Tragic Reign Ended: The Late Emperor of Austria.



LEAVING AUSTRIA UNDER THE HEEL OF GERMANY: THE LATE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The aged Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria died at Schönbrunn Castle at 9 p.m. on November 21. He was born on August 18, 1830 and was thus in his eighty-sixth year, the oldest Sovereign in Europe. He ascended the throne on December 2, 1848, on the abdication of his uncle, the Emperor Ferdinand. His private life was darkened by many tragedies, including the mysterious death

of his son Rudolph; the assassination of his wife, the Empress Elizabeth, and finally that of his nephew and heir, the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand, in 1914. Through Austria's subsequent policy the late Emperor must be held largely responsible for plunging Europe into war. He has left his country under the military domination of Germany.—[Photo. supplied by Stanley.]

EMPERESS ZITA.

and younger brother of (assassinated at Serajevo). His sister is a sister of the King of Serbia. He married, Empress Zita of Parma, and has two children.

THE BEGINNINGS OF WAR-MACHINES: MILITARY TRACTION-ENGINES.

THE first serious attempts at mechanical road transport date from the middle of the eighteenth century, when a number of inventors concentrated on this subject. One of the first road locomotives (Fig. 1) was that constructed in 1769 by Cugnot, a French engineer. In this case, a crude form of boiler was suspended at the forward end of the vehicle, which supplied steam to a vertical engine driving the single front wheel. This machine travelled

two-and-a-half miles per hour, carrying four passengers, but could not run more than fifteen minutes without stopping to raise more steam. Three years later, an American named Evans invented another steam-carriage, and obtained the sole right to make and run these vehicles in the State of Maryland. His scheme, however,

was never developed to a successful issue.

Symington's carriage (Fig. 7), made in 1786, was shown at Edinburgh, but the bad state of the roads induced the inventor to drop it in favour of steam navigation. In the same year a neat working model of a steam road-locomotive was made by a Cornishman, William Murdock. This little vehicle is said to have run so fast one dark night that it outstripped its inventor, and, meeting the local pastor, left that gentleman firmly convinced that he had at last seen the Devil in person. Fig. 2 shows a steam-coach built in 1802 by Richard Trevithick, another Cornishman, and a pupil of Murdock. This machine ac-

complished some trial runs in Cornwall, and was afterwards driven to Plymouth and sent by sea to London, where it ran for one day in a private enclosure for exhibition purposes, but was never put into regular use. Griffiths' steam-coach, 1821, was the first vehicle driven by a water-tube boiler similar

to the present-day Belleville and Serpollet. Hancock's three-wheeled steam-coach, 1828 (Fig. 3), carrying four persons, was driven by oscillating cylinders acting directly on the single front steering-wheel. This machine was a success in that it ran many miles without serious trouble. In Boydell's endless-rail vehicle, 1855 (Fig. 4), we have the forerunner of the "caterpillar" tractors which are doing so much in the present war. In both these vehicles the wheels

are so constructed that the weight is taken on large plates automatically laid down in advance of the wheels and taken up after the weight has passed over them. In the 1855 machine, which was used in the Crimean War, the plates were attached by hinges to the wheel-rims, but the modern machine is provided with an endless

chain of plates which embraces the pair of wheels on the same side of the engine as a driving-belt does its pulleys. Vehicles fitted with this contrivance are capable of passing successfully over ground so soft that it would not support the weight of the machine on ordinary wheels, the bearing surface on the ground being so much increased by the plates

that the pressure per square inch falls very low, although the total weight supported may be considerable. A "caterpillar" weighing many tons will operate over ground so soft that a man can only pass over it on foot with difficulty, and that would not support the weight of a horse. Boydell's

traction engine was used for artillery transport in the Crimea, and was the first mechanically propelled vehicle employed for that purpose.

In the Franco-German War of 1870 the Germans made use of two Fowler's steam traction-engines (Fig. 5) to assist in transporting baggage and stores behind their lines.

(Continued opposite.)

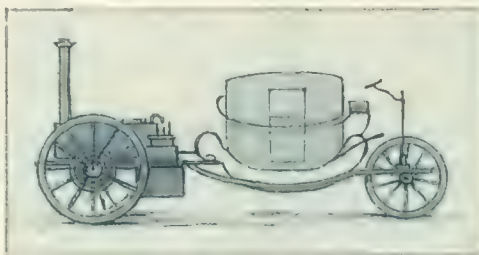


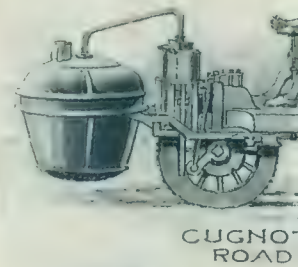
FIG. 7.—EXHIBITED AT EDINBURGH IN 1786: SYMINGTON'S STEAM-CARRIAGE—A DIAGRAM AFTER RIMBAULT.



FIG. 8.—A WAR OFFICE TRACTION-ENGINE: A 25-H.P. THORNYCROFT TRACTOR.



Beginnings of



CUGNOT'S ROAD

3 HANCOCK'S STEAM ROAD



4 BOYDELL'S TRACTION ENGINE AS USED IN THE CRIMEAN WAR

INCLUDING A CRIMEAN WAR

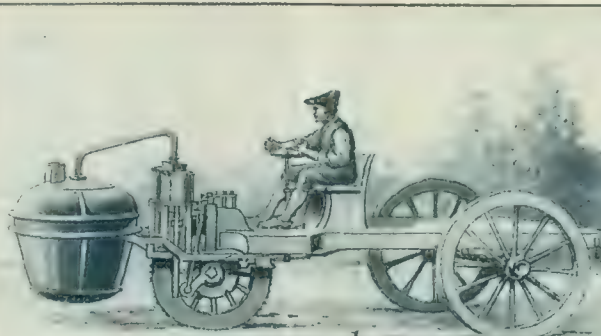
Continued.] These two engines were the sole road traction with their forces at the years before the present war, in which the service has had such a marked increase. The Russians used 12 traction-engines against the Turks in 1878; and the

ENGINES.

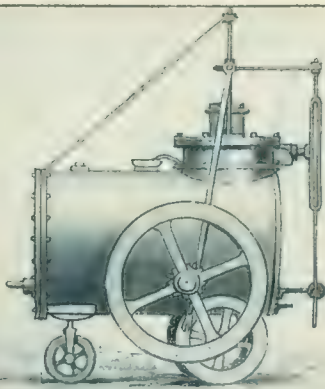
and Serpollet, coach, 1828 as driven by on the single e was a suc- hout serious vehicle, 1855 the "cater- much in the s the wheels ructed that s taken on automatically advance of and taken weight has them. In chine, which the Crimean plates were hinges to as, but the ine is pro- an endless the pair of engine as a nicles fitted of passing at it would machine on ce on the y the plates he pressure are inch falls w, although otal weight ed may be erable. A illar"weigh- ny tons will over ground that a man y pass over foot with ry, and that not support eight of a Boydell's transport in nically pro- pose.

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Beginnings of War-Machines: Military Traction-Engines.



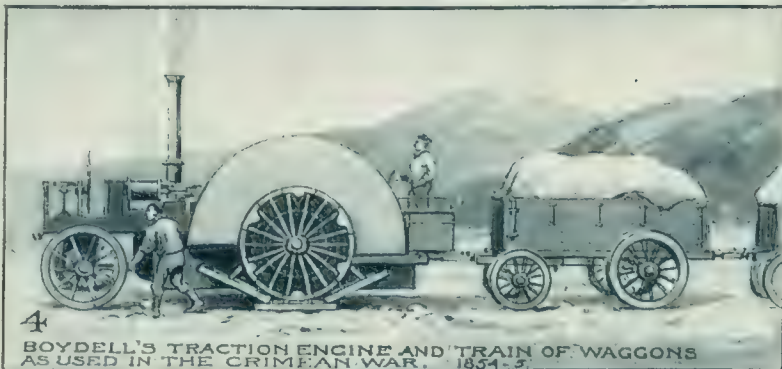
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TREVITHICK & VIVIAN'S
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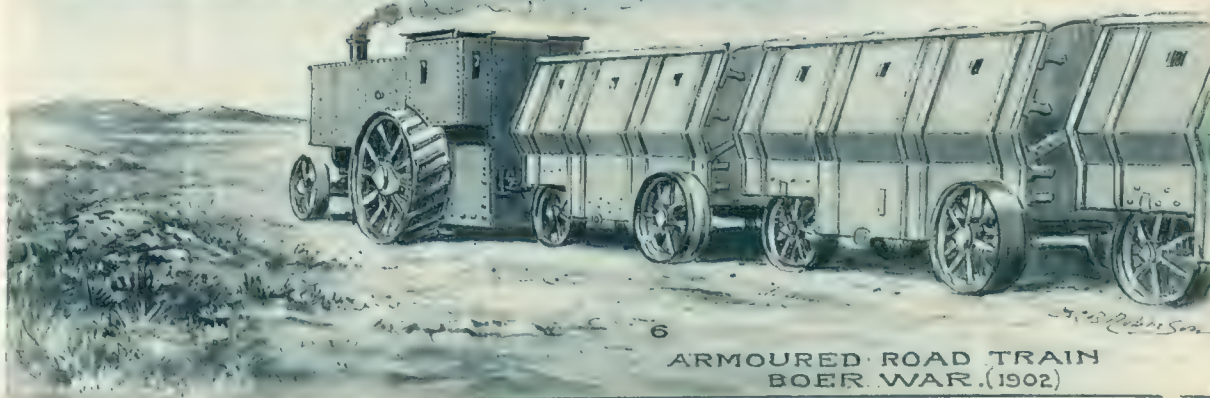
3
HANCOCK'S
STEAM ROAD CAR. 1828.



4
BOYDELL'S TRACTION ENGINE AND TRAIN OF WAGGONS
AS USED IN THE CRIMEAN WAR. 1854-5



5
FOWLER TRACTION ENGINE
AND TRAIN OF WAGGONS.



6
ARMOURED ROAD TRAIN
BOER WAR. (1902)

INCLUDING A CRIMEAN WAR "CATERPILLAR" WHEEL TRACTOR; OLD-STYLE MECHANICAL ROAD TRANSPORT.

Continued.]

These two engines were the sole representatives of mechanical road traction with their forces at that date, only about forty-five years before the present war, in which that particular branch of the service has had such a marked influence on military operations. The Russians used 12 traction-engines only in their campaign against the Turks in 1878; and Italy was at that time trying

these engines for military use, but discontinued their employment about 1883, as their speed was not considered sufficient to outweigh disadvantages in other directions. The steam traction-engine did excellent work in the Boer War, when a number of uses were made of it. A traction-engine of this type is shown attached to an armoured train.—[Drawings by W. B. Robinson.]



Western front Staff-Work—Keeping Touch Between Units: The



CARRYING A MESSAGE: A TRAINED DOG DESPATCH-RUNNER, WITH

The "Liaison," or Linking-Up, Department, is a branch of Staff work which has become very highly developed during the progress of the war. More particularly is it in employment on the Western Front. There it forms a reliable and extremely efficient means of keeping units and the British and French senior officers in charge of Brigades, Divisions, and on the Staff at Army

A LETTER FASTENED UNDER HIS COLLAR, Headquarters in the closest possible touch with o They have auxiliaries for message-carrying. Train and taking a flying leap over a trench. The ho

Keeping Touch Between Units: The Dog "Liaison" Service.



DESPATCH-RUNNER, WITH A LETTER FASTENED UNDER HIS COLLAR, LEAPING A TRENCH.

developed during the progress of the war. They are reliable and extremely efficient and on the Staff at Army Headquarters in the closest possible touch with one another. Special officers of linguistic attainments are told off for the purpose. They have auxiliaries for message-carrying. Trained dogs are often used, such as the hound shown in the illustration on his way, and taking a flying leap over a trench. The hound here is carrying his message tied under his collar.—[Photo. by C.N.]

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: XXV.—THE 71ST HIGHLANDERS.

ROBERTSON OF NUNDIDROOG.

MACAULAY, in a well-known passage, asked why we take care to be familiar with the history of the conquest of Spanish America and almost entirely neglect that of the conquest of



THE FATE OF A "RUPERT": A KITE-BALLOON SET ON FIRE BY A BURSTING ENEMY SHELL, AND THE OBSERVER MAKING HIS ESCAPE IN THE PARACHUTE. Flames are visible, just beginning to blaze out at one end of the balloon envelope (to the right). The parachute is seen unfolding as it drops, with the observer (looking like a dot) holding on below.

Photograph by S. and G.

India. Perhaps more attention is now paid to the subject than was paid in the essayist's day; but many passages of arms and many names in that great story do not enjoy all the fame which is their due. Among such incidents of the first rank as military exploits, the taking of Nundidroog is certainly not the least, and it is highly probable that to the majority of well-informed people the details are quite unknown. The leader of the storming party performed great things, but his name is little known, and he received no special honours for his service on this occasion. The great events of Europe in 1791 blurred the impression of what was taking place in the East; there was a tendency to regard the performances of the Indian Army as all in the day's work. So much pay, so much fighting. No Press blew the soldier's trumpet; the soldier never blew his own; and so Captain Robertson of the 71st, like many another hero, reaped no direct reward of the victory at Nundidroog, but was left to climb the ordinary ladder of promotion, until, broken by a life of toil, he retired late in life as Lieutenant-General. He was a son of Dr. Robertson, the historian and Principal of Edinburgh University.

Nundidroog was a hill fortress in Mysore. It barred the way to Seringapatam, and cut off supplies from the north and east of Lord Cornwallis's headquarters. The fort stood on a mass of granite rock, rising on three sides sheer 1700 feet from the plain. The fourth side was the only one accessible, but any enemy had to face two lines of strong stone fortifications, planned according to the most advanced principles of Western military science in those days. It was armed with heavy guns and light wall-pieces and jingals. To reduce Nundidroog was no child's play. Strong in itself, the place was commanded by Lutf Ali Beg, one of Hyder and Tippoo's most skilful and most distinguished leaders.

Cornwallis had first to cut a road to the fortress, and then had to haul heavy guns over precipitous ground to a battery formed with extraordinary labour on the brink of a cliff. Such work was not done in a day, and all the time, as the British toiled in the fierce climate of India, they were harassed by a constant fire from the enemy. For fourteen days they strove, without being able to fire a single shot in reply. But at length six siege pieces were in position and opened fire. Three days later, the outer wall had been so



A STEEPLE-JACK JOB WHICH COMES ALL IN THE DAY'S WORK FOR OUR TELEGRAPH LINESMEN: FIXING UP FRESH TELEGRAPH-POLE INSULATORS.

French Official Photograph.

far breached that an assault could be delivered. But the inner wall still stood unharmed. There was nothing for it but to rush the broken outer

[Continued overleaf.]



The I



NEAR THE FRONT: THE KING

King Ferdinand of Roumania left Bucharest being declared, accompanied by the Crown Prince, twenty-three last month. The royal pair, in different places within touch of both battle-lines, they were at a royal shooting-box, the exact spot in the upper illustration. A squad of the

The Royal Headquarters in Roumania.



NEAR THE FRONT: THE KING AND CROWN PRINCE AT A SHOOTING-BOX;—BODYGUARD TROOPERS.

King Ferdinand of Roumania left Bucharest for the front on war being declared, accompanied by the Crown Prince Carol, who was twenty-three last month. The royal pair have had quarters at different places within touch of both battle-areas. Not long since, they were at a royal shooting-box, the exterior of which is seen in the upper illustration. A squad of the Royal Bodyguard is

shown in the lower illustration. The spiked helmets of Prussian type they wear were introduced by the late King. In 1866, when elected Prince of Roumania, King Carol was a Captain in the 2nd Prussian Dragoon Guards. At Bucharest he put his Body-Guard into helmets resembling those of his old corps, which they still wear, with mignonette-blue tunics.—[Photos. by Illustrations Bureau.]

defence, and hope to obtain there a footing from which the second wall might be attacked. Cornwallis therefore ordered a final bombardment, which was to cease at nightfall on Oct. 18. Thereafter, the rising of the moon was to be the signal for the rush to begin.

Captain Robertson, of the 71st Highlanders, was ordered to lead the storming party. His regiment, like himself, was young; but both had



ONCE "A LANDSCAPE SMILING FAIR": A CORNER OF THE BATTLEFIELD AT TAHURE AFTER THE HEAVY SWAMPING RAINS OF THE EARLY PART OF THIS MONTH.

Photograph by C.N.

already won an honourable place for themselves. The 71st had been in existence for only fourteen years, but it had spent those years in constant war, and nine of them had been passed in India. Robertson had seen nine first-class battles, besides many minor affairs, and had the reputation of a dashing fighter. At Cuddalore, out of fifty-two followers, his two subalterns and twenty-six of his rank and file had fallen at his side. With him at Nundidroog were twenty grenadiers of the 71st and 36th, under Lieutenant Mackenzie, and twenty of the 71st Light Company, under Lieutenant Moore. Two flank companies of the Highlanders were in support, and the whole party was commanded by Captain Robertson. General Medows, waiving his rank, volunteered to superintend the whole operation. As darkness fell the final bombardment died away, and the stormers moved into the advanced parallel, two hundred yards from their objective. There they rested on their arms and waited for the rising of the moon. In that suspense before action which tries the hardest and most seasoned troops, a whisper of apprehension went round—"What if there should be a mine?"

Luckily, General Medows heard the remark, and turned it off by a stroke of ready wit. "A mine! To be sure there is, but it's a mine of

gold!" Possible panic was averted as a smothered laugh ran down the trench. Then the moon sailed up in Eastern splendour. The great moment had come.

Medows gave the word, and Robertson leaped, sword in hand, out of the trench. Followed by his forlorn-hope, he rushed up the steep and rocky ascent. The enemy was not caught napping. Down upon the stormers came a hail of musketry, a storm of cannon-shot, rockets, and huge stones—so curiously were the methods of modern science blended with those of primitive combat. The defenders burnt blue flares, which searched the darker corners of the outworks and blazed from the battlements. Many fell in the first rush, but the attack swept on. They carried the breaches at a sloop; within, the death-grapple was at close quarters. Shouts, groans, and the clash of weapons bore witness to the grim combat that surged and heaved in the weird lights and shadows. But the Highlanders were not to be denied. The Mysoreans wavered, broke, and fled to their second wall. But Robertson was hard at their heels, and before they could establish themselves in the new position the Captain and his leading files forced the gate which the enemy was vainly trying to close, and the citadel fell. As soon as the place had

surrendered, Robertson directed all his energies to the saving of life. Lutf Ali Beg and most of his followers were spared, and all the women and children were sent under safe conduct to Vellore, where they were allowed to join their countrymen. India learnt from Robertson of Britain's



SPEARMEN WHOSE DEADLY EFFICIENCY IN ACTION THE TURKISH WOULD-BE INVADERS OF EGYPT HAVE ALREADY EXPERIENCED: INDIAN LANCERS ON A DESERT MARCH.

Photograph by L.N.A.

mercy as well as Britain's valour; but for his magnificent exploit he wore no special decoration, he heard no word of public praise.



Tanks in Action



A MYSTERY REVEALED: SOME OF

The Tanks, which it is now permissible to mention in despatches" by Sir Douglas Haig in reporting the great advance opened on the attack we employed for the first time a new armoured car, which has proved of considerable value. days later in another despatch it was stated: "The

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Tanks in Action : Long-Looked-for Illustrations.

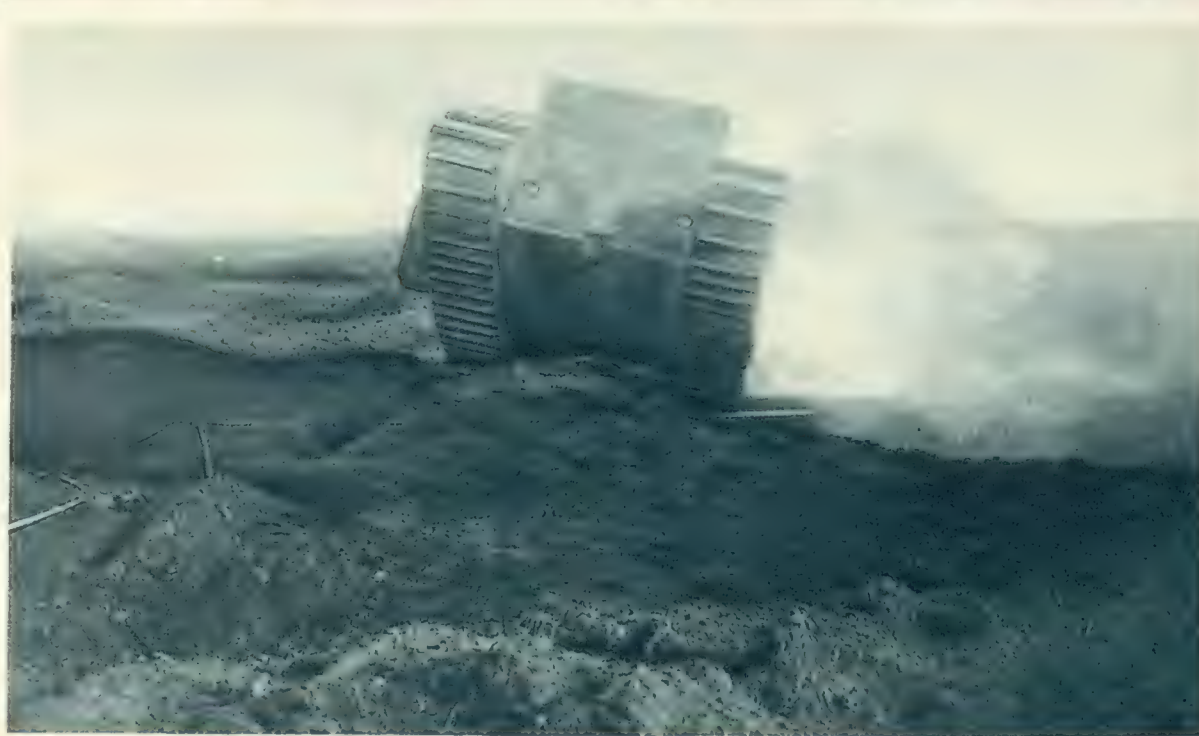


A MYSTERY REVEALED : SOME OF THE FAMOUS TANKS GOING INTO BATTLE ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

The Tanks, which it is now permissible to illustrate, were first "mentioned in despatches" by Sir Douglas Haig on September 15, in reporting the great advance opened on that day: "In this attack we employed for the first time a new type of heavy armoured car, which has proved of considerable utility." A few days later in another despatch it was stated: "Our armoured cars

gallantly led the action, knocking out hostile machine-guns, inflicting heavy losses by their machine-gun fire, enfilading the German trenches, and causing indescribable demoralisation in the enemy's ranks." Some German prisoners are seen in the lower photograph, with a Tank in the background. The upper one shows troops advancing with a Tank.—[Canadian War Records and British Official.]

“Like Prehistoric Monsters”: Tanks in Action.



“THEY TAKE DITCHES LIKE KANGAROOS. THEY SIMPLY LOVE SHELL-CRATERS”: TANKS ADVANCING.

Before it was permissible to illustrate the Tanks, they were compared vaguely by war-correspondents to all sorts of strange reptiles, mythical and scientific. Thus Mr. Philip Gibbs, quoting a conversation with an officer after their first appearance on the field, writes: “‘Like prehistoric monsters. You know, the old Ichthyosaurus,’ said the officer. . . . ‘They cut up houses and put the

refuse under their bellies. Walk right over ‘em! . . . They knock down trees like matchsticks. They go clean through a wood!’ ‘And anything else?’ I asked. ‘Everything else. They take ditches like kangaroos. They simply love shell-craters!’ . . . Nothing but a direct hit from a fair-sized shell would do them any harm.”—[Photos. by Canadian War Records.]

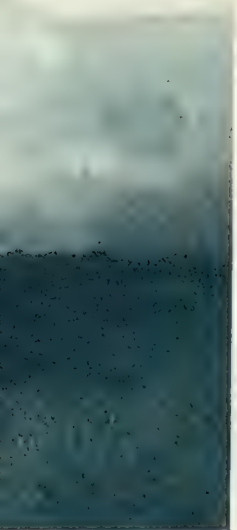
An Object of G



COMING INTO ACTION: A TANK

The Germans have acquired a healthy respect for the tank which they have given the typically Teutonic name of *kraftwagen*. It has even been rumoured that they have given them the compliment of imitation. At first they were against their use, which, however, did not prevent the inventors of poison-gas and liquid fire, and

Action.



: TANKS ADVANCING.

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An Object of German Respect: A Panzerkraftwagen.



COMING INTO ACTION: A TANK ADVANCING OVER SHELL-PITTED GROUND, CRUNCHING OVER TRENCHES.

The Germans have acquired a healthy respect for our Tanks, to which they have given the typically Teutonic name of *Panzerkraftwagen*. It has even been rumoured that they intend to pay them the compliment of imitation. At first they raised an outcry against their use, which, however, did not sound well from the inventors of poison-gas and liquid fire, and was soon dropped.

The Tanks have proved, as Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, that the enemy does not possess a monopoly of inventiveness in war-mechanism. Officially, the Tanks call themselves His Majesty's Land Ships, and each has a name, such as H.M.L.S. "Crème de Menthe," "Cordon Rouge," "Daphne," and so on. They also have many other nicknames.—[Photo. by Canadian War Records.]



"Like Nothing that even Nightmares Can Hatch Out": A Tank Going i



PLOUGHING ITS WAY ACROSS TRENCHES, PARAPETS, AND SHELL-CRATERS: A BRITISH TANK ADVANCING SLOWLY BUT

A vivid description of a Tank's movement, in attacking a German redoubt near Beaucourt, was given recently by Mr. Percival Gibbon. "One of the machines," he writes, "moved laboriously forward. . . . There was not a yard of the ground that had not been dug up by shells. . . . The blind, blunt head, the swollen carcase of the thing, its sluggish gait that quickens into spasms

plunges and lurches as it drags itself across while a standing Tank is like nothing else on the Tank hove to within 100 yards of the

Can Hatch Out": A Tank Going into Action on the British front.



D SHELL-CRATERS: A BRITISH TANK ADVANCING SLOWLY BUT IRRESISTIBLY TOWARDS THE GERMAN LINES.

given recently by Mr. Percival
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plunges and lurches as it drags itself across the breaks in the ground—these, in their sum, must hypnotise and fascinate. For while a standing Tank is like nothing else on earth, a moving one is like nothing that even nightmares can hatch out." When the Tank hove to within 100 yards of the redoubt the Germans surrendered.—[Photograph by Canadian War Records.]

The Torpedoing without Warning of the Passenger Liner "Arabia."





PROOF THAT GERMAN OFFICIALDOM LIED: WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN ONE OF THE SHIP'S BOATS.

"The homeward-bound P. and O. mail-steamer 'Arabia' was torpedoed without warning and sunk in the Mediterranean about noon on November 6. The vessel had 437 passengers, including 169 women and children. All the passengers have been saved by various vessels which were diverted to the scene of the disaster. Two of the engineers are missing, believed killed in the explosion; all the rest of the crew saved." This Admiralty statement refutes the German official lie "wirelessed" every-

where, calling the "Arabia" a "hostile transport ship." Our photograph of a boatload of rescued women and children further exposes the German lie. Lady Graham, widow of a former Lord Mayor of Sydney, on the right, her back to the boat's starboard side, and right hand raised. A man in a civilian's sun-helmet, grasping an oar, is next her. In fact, the torpedoing of the "Arabia" stands out as a crime exactly on all fours with the torpedoing of the "Lusitania."

The Torpedoing without Warning of the Liner "Arabia."



PERFECT DISCIPLINE: BOATS WITH WOMEN AND CHILDREN;—A WOMAN LOWERED INTO A BOAT.

Lady Graham, widow of Sir James Graham, formerly Lord Mayor of Sydney, one of the women passengers saved from the torpedoed "Arabia" in a boat (indicated in the double-page photograph overleaf), is one of those who mentions how perfect order was observed throughout on board the sinking P. and O. liner. Everything was done quietly, and the discipline traditional in the P.

and O. service could not have been better shown. "Women and children first," was the word. It was carried out to the letter, both with regard to the ship's boats and to the rescue-boats. Our upper photograph shows some boats with women and children, just after quitting the "Arabia." In the lower illustration, one of the woman passengers is being lowered down the liner's side.

The Installation



HEIR TO THE THRONE OF JAPAN

With stately and dignified formalities, H.I.H. having reached the age of fifteen, was installed of Japan, at the Imperial Palace, Tokyo, on the whole of Japan, and Tokyo especially, was en ceremonies and picturesque processions through made the city rich in the colour and symbolism.

Nov. 29, 1916

rabia."



INTO A BOAT.

shown. "Women and
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women and children, just
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the liner's side.

The Installation of the Crown Prince of Japan.



HEIR TO THE THRONE OF JAPAN: THE HEREDITARY PRINCE OF JAPAN, H.I.H. PRINCE HIROHITO.

With stately and dignified formalities, H.I.H. Prince Hirohito, having reached the age of fifteen, was installed as Crown Prince of Japan, at the Imperial Palace, Tokyo, on November 3. The whole of Japan, and Tokyo especially, was *en fête* and ancient ceremonies and picturesque processions through decorated streets made the city rich in the colour and symbolism of a national

pageant. The Crown Prince passed through miles of streets on his way to the Palace at eight o'clock in the morning. H.I.H. received the Diplomatic Body, the British Ambassador, Sir W. Conynghame Greene, acting as spokesman; and the British, French, Russian, and Italian Ambassadors presented his Imperial Highness with high Orders.

—[Photo. by Chugai Photographic Correspondence Agency.]

FOOTNOTES TO ARMAGEDDON: XVI.—DREAMS—OMENS—SUCHLIKE.

PRIVATE HARRY RUSSELL, No. 123,798 Balham Regiment, could see that Mrs. Russell was really anxious. A picture had fallen down in the sitting-room—his photo, of all things—and everyone knew what that meant. Then Emily, that was Harry's sister, had broken the mirror in his (Harry's) bedroom, and broken mirrors spell catastrophe. Finally, there had come this horrible and circumstantial dream.

Harry had read his mother's letter before he had gone into action. Now, as he lay on the stretcher outside the Dressing Station, he read it again with a new and startled interest. The letter was all about the dream; and the dream, and the picture of that dream, were terribly true.

In her dream, Harry's mother had seen him go into action. She had made the whole description of the thing very plain and simple and real. As Harry read her description of trench and chalk-mud, shell-holes and hill, Harry gasped a little and swore to himself. "Lummy," he said, "that is the old Ancre trenches—to the very spit."

Mrs. Russell had dreamed that her son had been waiting in those trenches ready for the word to go. She, obviously, knew no more of preliminary bombardments than she had learned from her paper, but the sentences with which she described the bombardment in the

mist, the very feeling of it, was—was it.

She had heard the whistle blow; saw the rank of the battalion rise in a notched line,

and go over the top. She saw the advance going on, almost blindly, but slowly and certainly, through the trailing rags of fog. "She might 'a been there. She might 'a been there," gasped Harry.

She saw a line of messy wire, and deep but tumbled ditches. "It didn't happen there," she wrote. "You were quite all right up to this, and for much farther too."

"That's Gorspel," commented Harry.

It was when the line—"Much fewer men now," she wrote. "Only one or two of you I could see in the fog. You seemed all lost"—it was when the line got to a place that was all covered with rubble, a very untidy place, bits of wood and tiles and filth all strewn anyhow, that the terrible thing happened.

There was a lot of fighting in this place. Men hid behind the heaps of rubbish and fired off guns. Men came up from cellars and fired off guns; and some ran away, and some came on. A lot of them fell down.

Little crowds of men ran out of the mist too, and ran at Harry's lot. There was a great deal of movement and excitement. "And it seemed all so very silly; both lots of men, the other lots and yours, seemed so nervous of each other."

Harry grinned at that. "Nearest thing I've seen to war, that," he commented.

Presently Harry seemed

to be alone in the mist and the dream. He was walking cautiously, his rifle forward and ready. While he was alone and walking,

[Continued overleaf.]



A FUTURE SOVEREIGN OF "THE BRITAIN OF THE FAR EAST": PRINCE HIROHITO, THE CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN, WHOSE COMING-OF-AGE WAS CELEBRATED THIS MONTH.

The young Prince was publicly and officially nominated with universal rejoicings as Crown Prince on Nov. 3, on his reaching the statutory age of fifteen.

Photograph by Chugai Photo, Corr. Agency.



RED CROSS SERVICE ON THE BALKAN FRONT: WOUNDED SERBIAN SOLDIERS BEING BROUGHT DOWN BY MULE-LITTER FROM A MOUNTAIN BATTLE DURING THE ADVANCE ON MONASTIR.

Official Photograph.



The fran



HEAVY METAL THAT CLEARED

The Serbs, thanks largely to French aid with turned the tables on the enemy in the advance so doing, they reversed the situation in which themselves during the Austro-German invasion. In the enemy's big guns outranged and outclassed the beating the defenders helplessly out of one position.

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[Continued overleaf.]

The franco-Serbian Victory at Monastir.



HEAVY METAL THAT CLEARED THE WAY: FRENCH SHIP-GUNS IN SAND-BAG EMPLACEMENTS.

The Serbs, thanks largely to French aid with heavy artillery, turned the tables on the enemy in the advance on Monastir. By so doing, they reversed the situation in which they found themselves during the Austro-German invasion. In that campaign the enemy's big guns outranged and outclassed the Serbian artillery, beating the defenders helplessly out of one position after another.

What heavy ordnance Serbia then possessed—some British and French guns—were mounted in the Danube batteries, and could not be removed in time, owing to the numerous places at which the invaders passed the river. Two French heavy pieces of ship-artillery type, used in the winning of the recent Serbian victory at Monastir, are shown above in gun-pits.—[French Official Photos.]

a big man came out of the mist and fought him.

Mrs. Russell described the big man acutely. Larger than Harry he was, taller and thicker both. He had a big and wild fair beard that had caught the dirt of the fog. He had gold-rimmed spectacles. He kept his mouth open as he fought, and showed his teeth a great deal. He had a little metal cross on his chest, and that cross seemed a terrible and fatal thing for the son of Mrs. Russell.

The two men fought together in the mist—Harry and the bearded giant—moving round each other, shuffling, stabbing, jerking. Mrs. Russell explained the mist and the movement confused her in her dream. It made all things jumbled. She only saw two men fighting in a sort of whirl.



THE SALONIKA TRIUMVIRATE AT THE HEAD OF THE GREEK NATIONAL UPRISING ON BEHALF OF THE ALLIES: M. VENIZELOS (CENTRE); ADMIRAL COUNDOURIOTIS (LEFT); GENERAL DANGLIS (RIGHT).

Photograph by Manuel.

One man fell down dead. She woke up with a loud cry.

The dream had frightened and moved Mrs. Russell. She knew she had seen her son receive his death wound. She knew it was either that or that the vision had been sent as a warning. The dream had been so "real," and the falling picture and the broken mirror pointed to such a determined end that she could not doubt the meaning of the vision that had been given her.

She was in terror, but she was also wise. If the worst had not happened, she could warn Harry. She beseeched him to beware of large, blond-bearded men who wore crosses. If he met such a man he was to go away and not fight him. The dream had been sent to warn him against these fatal bearded men.

Harry read the letter, smiling curiously at its marvellous accuracy. The dream had been right. The blond-bearded man with the Iron Cross was the man he had met and fought. He smiled grimly. With labour and pain, he fished in his tunic pocket for his writing-wallet and his stub of pencil. In agony and groaning, he began to write a letter to Mrs. Russell. He wrote—

"DEAR MA,—Yours re dream received. It was very rummy. I received same the day before we went 'over the top.' It is all over now. The dream was quite true. I did have a fight with a big man with a beard, just as you say. He was a real big one. He kept his mouth open, just as you say. It was a pretty tricky fight. But you haven't got that

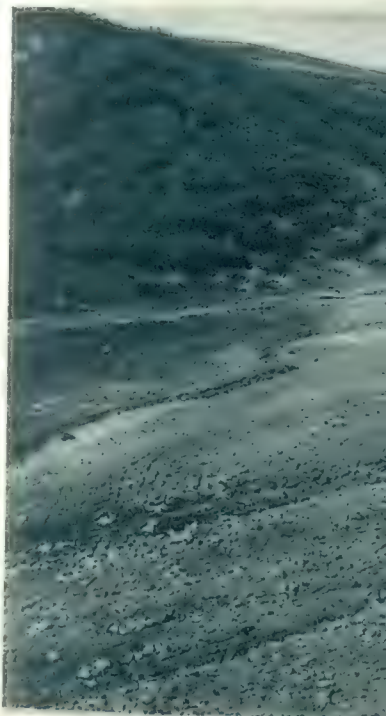
dream quite right. One man did fall down. Only it wasn't me. Big beard is the man who goes under the daisies. I am quite in the pink, so you need not worry much. The dream's finished, and I am quite all right. I hope to see you soon. They are sending me to England now very soon. I've got what we call a 'Blighty one.' Not dangerous, but painful. It was a machine-gun bullet what did it. It went through the place I sit down on. So you see I shall soon be with you all. Rummy about the picture and the dream. Fond love to Emily—tell her that her breaking my looking-glass didn't do me no harm. Excuse more from Your affec. son,

"HARRY."
"P.S.—You was quite right about the cross on the man too. I'm bringing it home to you."

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



France's Help

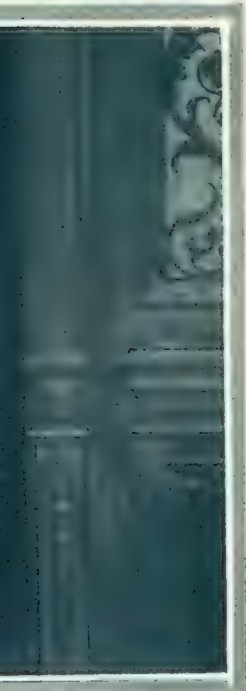


TROOPS IN THE ADVANCE ON

The French shared in the series of Serbian victories and resulted in the taking of Monastir. One of "120" position-guns is seen in action in the foreground, mounted on substantial wheeled carriages or almost as easily over broken ground as the batteries. The white gas-vapour pouring out

smiling curiously at the dream had been man with the Iron d met and fought. labour and pain, he for his writing-wallet a agony and groan- tter to Mrs. Russell.

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HEALF OF THE ALLIES:
GLIS (RIGHT).

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right about the cross bringing it home to W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

france's Help to the Serbian Army in Macedonia.



TROOPS IN THE ADVANCE ON MONASTIR: A FRENCH "120" BATTERY;—COLONIAL INFANTRY.

The French shared in the series of Serbian victories which led up to and resulted in the taking of Monastir. One of their batteries of "120" position-guns is seen in action in the upper illustration, mounted on substantial wheeled carriages on which they travel almost as easily over broken ground as the lighter "75" field batteries. The white gas-vapour pouring out of the breech of

the nearest gun, indicates that it has been opened after several rounds, and the gun-muzzle depressed for clearing the chamber. The next gun (in the centre) has just fired, as the wisp of vapour round the breech tells. A French Colonial infantry battalion on the march in Macedonia is seen in the lower illustration.—[French Official Photographs.]

Our War-Time Grain Supplies from Overseas.



HOME PORT ACTIVITIES: UNLADING BY LIGHTER;—CLEARING 'A' WHEAT CARGO BY ELEVATOR.

Grain-ships from abroad, hailing from American ports, North and South, as well as from our overseas Dominions and Colonies, come and go regularly in spite of the German submarine menace. For witness of that we have the testimony of the quays and unloading wharves in the docks at all the great commercial seaports and river estuaries where trade is carried on in the British Isles.

Dockside scenes at one of our ports during the landing of grain cargoes are shown above, work that goes on daily and late at night. In the upper illustration, maize sacks are seen being transferred from a ship's hold to a lighter alongside. In the lower, wheat in bulk is being removed from the hold by means of an elevator, work done quickly and cleanly.—[Photos. by S. and G.]

Our War-



HOME PORT ACTIVITIES: TRA

There is no lack of efficient appliances at which our food-cargo carrying-ships from a charge their grain freights. As fast almost and can be moored, arrangements for dealing loadings are taken in hand, so as to prevent of labour. Our leading mercantile Captain

Overseas.



T CARGO BY ELEVATOR.

our ports during the landing of grain work that goes on daily and late at night, maize sacks are seen being transferred to a lighter alongside. In the lower, moved from the hold by means of an elevator and cleanly.—[Photos, by S. and G.]

Our War-Time Grain Supplies from Overseas.

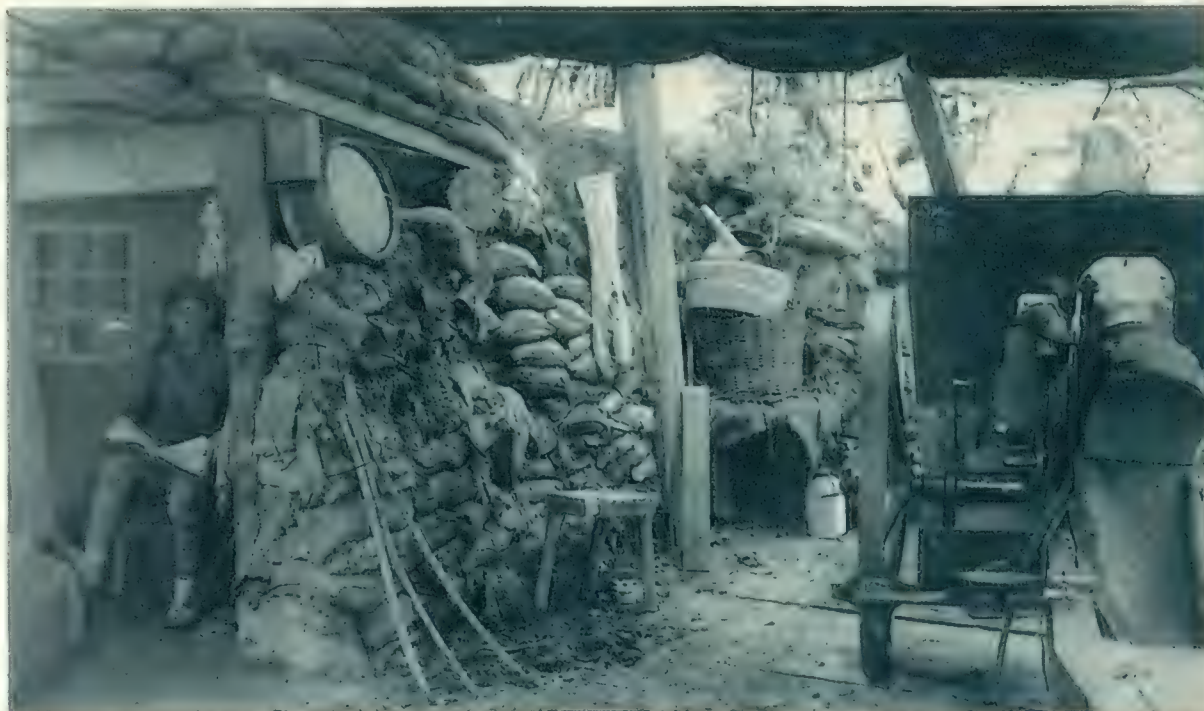


HOME PORT ACTIVITIES: TRANSFERRING A WHEAT CARGO WITH A FLOATING GRAIN-ELEVATOR.

There is no lack of efficient appliances at the great seaports at which our food-cargo carrying-ships from across the oceans discharge their grain freights. As fast almost as vessels come in and can be moored, arrangements for dealing promptly with their loadings are taken in hand, so as to prevent loss of time or waste of labour. Our leading mercantile Captains of Industry, despite

difficulties from shortage of men in consequence of universal military service, have risen to the occasion and provided means, as far as machinery can serve in the required work. The unloading of a wheat-carrying vessel by means of a floating elevator alongside is seen in operation above, the grain in bulk being transferred directly across and filled into bags.—[Photos, S. and G.]

On the Belgian front in West Flanders.



BARRING THE ENEMY FROM CALAIS: INSIDE A GUN-PIT;—A FIRE-TRENCH AND DUG-OUT.

The Belgian sector in the Allied line on the Western Front extends from Ypres westward to the sea. It is nearly all a dead-level, featureless tract of country. The upper illustration shows how the batteries lie sunk out of sight below the level of the wide-stretching plain, in ranges of gun-pits, connected by a general trench-line. Beside each gun-pit, as seen in the upper illustration, are the

gunners' quarters, consisting of dug-outs with overhead shelter from aircraft bombs. The lower illustration shows a fire-trench dug-out, the supporting walls of which, and of the trench adjoining, are formed by rows and layers of gabions and fascines made with osiers growing in the district, with wire netting to fill gaps in parts.—
[Belgian Official Photographs.]



On 1



A FAMOUS CORPS AFTER

A detachment of one of the regiments of the British Army is seen returning to quarters in Belgium after being relieved from duty in the trenches. The soldiers are wearing helmets and khaki uniform coats, and some are carrying equipment. The background shows a hilly landscape.

Nov. 29, 1916

nders.



-TRENCH AND DUG-OUT.

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[s.]

On the Belgian front in West flanders.



A FAMOUS CORPS AFTER RELIEF FROM THE TRENCHES: THE "GUIDES" RETURNING TO QUARTERS.

A detachment of one of the regiments of "Guides" of the Belgian Army is seen returning to quarters in the loft of a barn, on being relieved from duty in the trenches. In their khaki-covered steel helmets and khaki uniform coats, few tourists in Belgium who remember the "Guides" of former times would recognise the corps for the same. The Belgian "Guides" of pre-war days were a

crack corps *par excellence*, and in their natty turn-out the dandies of the Brussels garrison. Their officers' spick-and-span uniforms were quite street sights in the Belgian capital for visitors. That the "Guides" can fight as well as any soldiers in the world, the Germans have had proof on more than one occasion, and will know again when King Albert's men advance.—[Belgian Official Photo.]

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

"WOMEN have shown themselves most capable and eagerly patriotic in the years of the war; they have had a chance to show what they can do, and they have already demonstrated their skill and adaptability to new and strenuous activities. Their skill, goodness, and bravery are beyond all praise. The future prosperous Britain will certainly arrange to utilise to the utmost women's work in many industries both manufacturing and distributive."

The words quoted were spoken at a recently held meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, and are yet another proof of the value of the services women have been rendering the country during the last two years. They are valuable, too, as an indication that prejudice against women's work as such is slowly dwindling. Not so very long ago, even the most ardent male supporter of the cause of feminism would hardly have ventured to express publicly such unbounded faith in the capabilities of the "weaker sex."

But quite apart from their value as a general tribute to women's work, the words are rather specially interesting at a time when the question of a complete mobilisation of all labour and resources for war purposes is under consideration by the Government. Of course, if

all the "resources" of the country are to be really mobilised, women must be included in the process, and the part that women will play when the mobilisation has been concluded is a subject of keen speculation amongst those most interested in her future advancement.

In whatever other spheres of labour they may be called upon to enter, it is fairly certain that agriculture in one or other of its numerous branches is pretty sure to occupy the time of a large number of women. Someone suggested the other day that planting the parks with potatoes instead of flowers might have served as a valuable object-lesson to a people to whom, even now, the serious results of war have not been sharply brought home. Whether the hint will be acted on or not remains to be seen, but Mr. Runciman's recent pronouncements on food do suggest the idea that its production, even on a small scale, is the duty of everyone with a square inch of ground they can call their own.

Foreseeing the need of women's services likely

to arise in agricultural work, the Women's National Land Service Corps was formed last February with the object, as stated in its recently published interim report, "of speeding up the recruitment of all classes of women for work on

[Continued overleaf.]



INDISPENSABLE: IN THE BELGRAVIA WORK-ROOMS AND WAR-HOSPITAL SUPPLY DEPOT FOR BRITISH AND ALLIED WOUNDED.

Our photograph shows ladies at work in the packing department of this excellent depot, for the funds of which a sale and entertainment are to be held, to enable the depot to increase its output of materials.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]

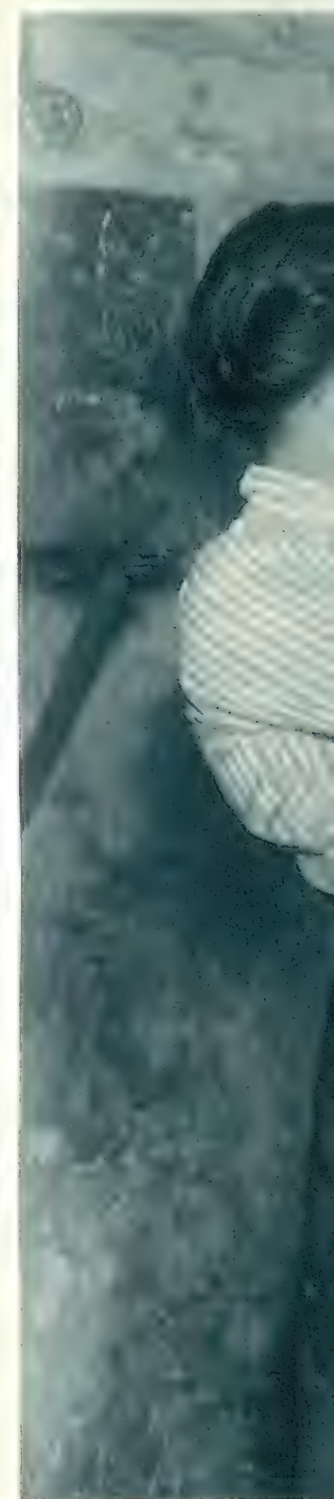


SPLENDID RED CROSS WORK ON THE SALONIKA FRONT:
A SCENE AT A SERBIAN FIELD HOSPITAL.

Nothing could be more complete than the devotion with which the wounded are tended in the various war-areas, and our picture affords an incontestable proof of this.—[Official Photograph.]



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CARRYING OUT WHAT

It goes without saying that the ad very much and very creditably to th tion brought about by the war; an shown by the new army of women branch of war work taken up by w our illustration of a woman worker i

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(Continued overleaf.)

Doing Her War-Work: A Scottish Dairy-Woman.



CARRYING OUT WHAT WAS FORMERLY A MAN'S JOB: TESTING MILK IN A LABORATORY.

It goes without saying that the adaptable Scot, of either sex, is very much and very creditably to the fore in the industrial revolution brought about by the war; and the intelligence and industry shown by the new army of women workers are beyond praise. A branch of war work taken up by women in Glasgow is shown in our illustration of a woman worker in a large depôt of the Scottish

Dairy Company, where women now not only test the milk, as shown in our picture, but also carry out heavy tasks previously assigned to men, such as loading the vans, cleaning the cans, and tipping milk into the tanks. They engage in their various branches of work without hesitation, toil conscientiously and steadily, and carry them through with success.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

the land, in order to ensure the maintenance of the home-grown food supply." At that time the question of labour on the land had, owing to depletion caused by the war, become rather serious. The only labour available to replace it was that of women, and the Government, in consequence, took the step of establishing an organisation throughout the counties which by means of local committees was to urge on women, on the one hand, the patriotic duty of working for the farmers; and, on the other, to impress upon farmers the desirability of utilising such services whenever opportunity offered. It was just about this stage that the Women's Farm and Garden Union sent a deputation to Lord Selborne, then President of the Board of Agriculture, as a result of which the society received permission to organise the training of women for land work, a concession that ultimately led to the formation of the Women's National Land Service Corps, as a war offshoot of the older society, with the object of dealing with the problem of emergency war work as opposed to permanent employment.

Apart from the object already mentioned, the corps aims at creating a favourable opinion as to the value of women's work in agriculture by sending out only such workers as are capable of making a good impression, and so helping to break down the prejudices of those who object to the employment of women in agricultural work. Further, the members are used not only as workers, but as organisers of the work

of village women, and help also in general propaganda work by helping county committees in organisation work and speaking at meetings if

there happen to be a call for such duties. With a view to avoiding disappointment both for employees and employers, inexperienced candidates for work have to undergo a preliminary six-weeks training. Of course, it is not claimed that thoroughly competent "hands" can be turned out in that time, but it has been proved that during that period the students acquire a pretty useful knowledge of milking, of the handling of tools, and the care of animals, which enables them to tackle their first paid job with more intelligence than would otherwise be the case. Above all, the consequent hardening of the muscles results in their being better fit, physically, to tackle really hard manual work without being unduly fatigued.

After about six months' work, it has been found possible to form some sort of idea of the success of the enterprise, and the evidence available points to a successful start and an even more successful future. The women who have taken their work seriously—and the corps has no room for those who do not—find the life healthy and attractive, in spite of inevitable hardships and discomfort. On the other hand, employers have not been slow to express their appreciation of the work of the

educated woman who has been carefully selected and "placed" with discrimination. For the rest, the announcement by the Government that after Jan. 1 next all exemptions of agricultural labourers will be reconsidered has merely urged the corps to even greater efforts. But funds are, of course, necessary to the upkeep of a voluntary organisation such as

this, and anyone who would care to help financially should write to the headquarters of the Corps, 50, Upper Baker Street, N.W.—CLAUDINE CLEVE.



TO SUPERVISE WOMEN WORKERS OF CANADA: MISS BESSIE McKENNA.

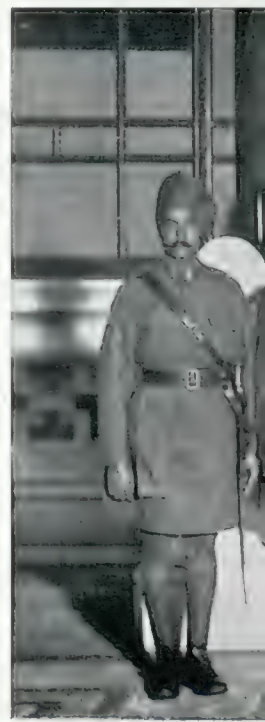
Miss Bessie McKenna, of St. Thomas, Ontario, is a graduate of Toronto University, and has specialised in social work. She has now been appointed Supervisor of Women Workers in Canada, by the Minister of Labour. She qualified herself for the position by working in a Canadian munition factory, her previous experience having been in settlement work.

Photograph by Sport and General.



IN FRANCE: WOMEN ON THE TRAMS.

The question of women driving tram-cars and heavy vehicles generally in London has been rather hotly debated, but in Bordeaux they are to be seen acting as drivers and also as conductors. Our illustration shows a woman driver and a ticket collector; and a poilu.—[Photograph by C.N.]



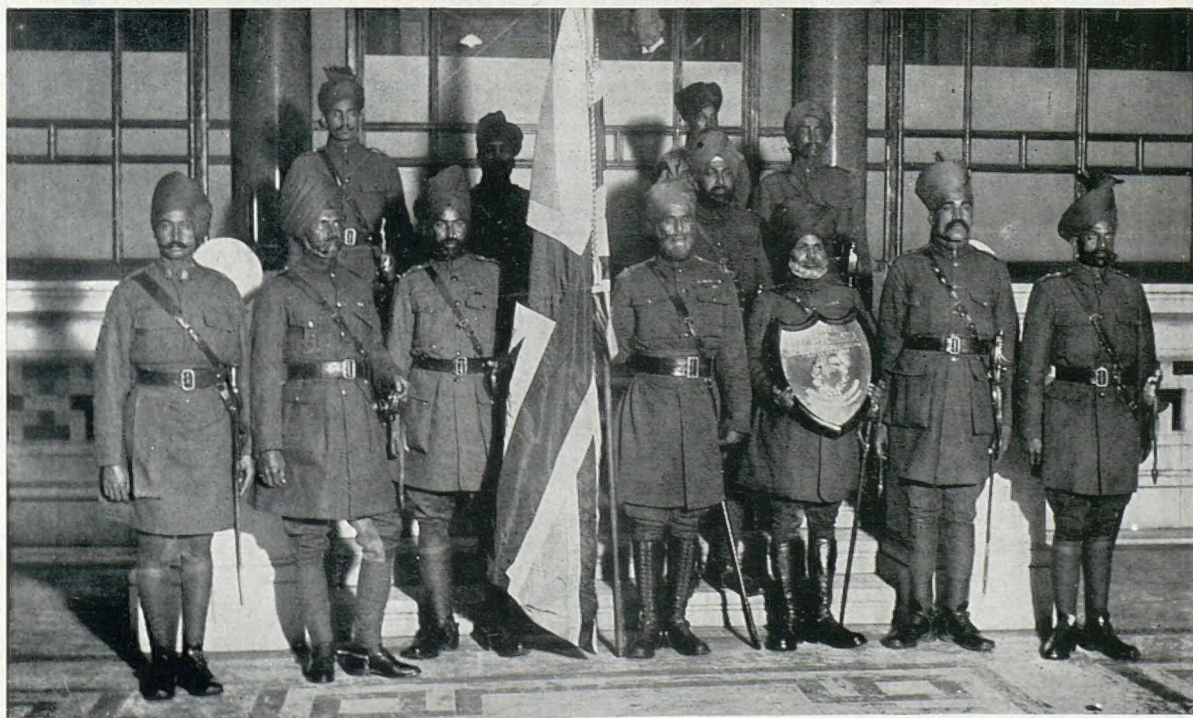
QUEEN ALEXANDRA

Queen Alexandra presented, at silk Union Jack and silver Empire, to representatives of she did so "on behalf of the Empire, as a tribute to the services during this great war

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"A Tribute to the Brave Indian Army."



QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S PRESENTATION TO THE SOLDIERS OF INDIA: AT THE INDIA OFFICE

Queen Alexandra presented, at the India Office on November 23, a silk Union Jack and silver shield provided by the League of the Empire, to representatives of the Indian Army. She said that she did so "on behalf of the women and children of the British Empire, as a tribute to the brave Indian Army for its gallant services during this great war." Each Indian officer, as he was

presented to her Majesty, formally offered to surrender his sword, and Queen Alexandra touched the hilt to symbolise its return to him. In the central group are (left to right) Mrs. Austen Chamberlain and her daughter, Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Secretary for India), Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, and Miss Chamberlain, who asked Queen Alexandra to make the presentation.—[Photos. by C.N.]



"Great Yellow Shells" that "Blaze a Trail" for Infantry: Bringing



KEEPING "OUR VAST ARTILLERY" SUPPLIED WITH AMMUNITION: A LORRY

The big guns played their part, as usual, in the battle of the Ancre. Describing the preliminary bombardment, Mr. Perceval Gibbins writes: "For some days past Beaumont Hamel and the line generally at its strong points and salient knots have been treated to short bursts of intense fire by our big guns. . . . The miserable little village, so long the target of our vast artillery, . . . what is happening upon that awful

HUGE SHELLS, DRAWN BY A STEAM

eat guns and great trench-mortars . . . did their work as the guns never fail . . .

Blaze a Trail" for Infantry: Bringing up Ammunition for Big Guns.



PLIED WITH AMMUNITION: A LOR

preliminary bombardment, Mr. Perceval Gibbons did their work as the guns never fail to do it. One needs, I think, to be a German . . . to realise quite what that work . . . what is happening upon that awful line where the great yellow shells are arriving."—[Official Photograph.]

HUGE SHELLS, DRAWN BY A STEAM-TRACTOR, ON ITS WAY UP TO THE GUNS.

eat guns and great trench-mortars . . . was shelled afresh. . . . This morning, before daylight, the barrage fire began. . . . The . . . what is happening upon that awful line where the great yellow shells are arriving."—[Official Photograph.]

Train Service Suspended!—Beaumont Hamel Station.



ALL THAT REMAINS OF BEAUMONT HAMEL STATION: EVIDENCE OF EFFECTUAL BOMBARDMENT.

At Beaumont Hamel, one of the places captured by our troops in the battle of the Ancre, the Germans had constructed a labyrinth of underground shelters, but the village itself was practically obliterated by the British shells. "It was levelled," writes Mr. Perceval Gibbon. "As in a dozen other villages over which the tidal wave of battle has rolled, there was not so much as a

house." In another message sent a few days later, the same correspondent says: "Beaumont Hamel shows as a rag of shattered trees, and, at one point, remarkable as a rock in a desert, a spike of wall still standing." This, perhaps, was the fragment of the station buildings seen in our illustrations, with the name of the place still partially visible upon it.—[Official Photographs.]

The



AWAITING ORDER